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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/754,067	01/05/2001	Akira Matsubara	SON-2002	2134
23353	7590	10/05/2005	EXAMINER	
RADER FISHMAN & GRAUER PLLC LION BUILDING 1233 20TH STREET N.W., SUITE 501 WASHINGTON, DC 20036			CHOW, MING	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2645	

DATE MAILED: 10/05/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	Application No. 09/754,067	Applicant(s) MATSUBARA ET AL.	
	Examiner Ming Chow	Art Unit 2645	

**-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --**  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 July 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-6, 9-14, 16-20 and 22-32 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-6, 9-14, 16-20 and 22-32 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \*    c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)   | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                                   | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)             |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

*Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

1. Claims 1-4, 10-12, 17, 22, 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cook (US: 6853987), in view of Inohara et al (US: 6256747), and further in view of Calder et al (US: 6594347).

Regarding claims 1, 3, 10, 11, 22, Cook teaches on Fig. 1, line connections between terminal devices.

Cook teaches on column 10 line 10-19, Fig. 1 and Fig. 3, the site 80 (claimed “information supply means”) supplies information to the customer computer via the network.

Cook teaches on item 18 Fig. 1, authorization system (claimed “privilege assignment means”).

Cook failed to teach “communication management means” and “information distribution means”. However, Inohara et al teach on Fig. 1, a network server with a client request management section and a server management section (items 100 and 102 Fig. 1; claimed “communication management means”). Inohara et al teach on column 6 line 11 to column 7 line 64, the server distributes (claimed “information distribution means”) information to the client.

It would have been obvious to one skilled at the time the invention was made to modify Cook to have the “communication management means” and “information distribution means” as taught by Inohara et al such that the modified system of Cook would be able to support the system users conveniences of managing communications and distributing information via a network server.

Cook failed to teach “keyword extraction means”. However, Calder et al teach on Fig. 2 and column 6 line 34-62, a mobile phone with speech recognition means and performs keywords extractions.

It would have been obvious to one skilled at the time the invention was made to modify Cook to have the “keyword extraction means” as taught by Calder et al such that the modified system of Cook would be able to support the system users conveniences of better recognizing speech by extracting keywords.

Cook failed to teach “selects distribution information based on a keyword extraction result”. However, Calder et al teach on column 4 line 33-52, by the result of the voice recognition (keyword extraction), a balance of the account is selected.

It would have been obvious to one skilled at the time the invention was made to modify Cook to have the “selects distribution information based on a keyword extraction result” as taught by Calder et al such that the modified system of Cook would be able to support the system users conveniences of selecting information based on a result of keyword extraction.

Regarding claims 2, 25, 12, Cook teaches on column 10 line 51 to column 12 line 40, after the customer entering the account number and selecting the Access or Activate Account

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option (reads on claimed “confirmed to have been browsed or viewed” the supplied information on Fig. 3) the authorization is verified (claimed “assigns a privilege”).

Regarding claim 4, Cook teaches on column 4 line 41, wireless telephones.

Regarding claim 17, rejections as stated in claims 1 and 2 above apply.

2. Claims 5, 13 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cook, in view of Inohara et al, and in view of Calder et al, and further in view of Tatsumi et al (US: 5757788).

Regarding claims, 5, 19, Cook in view of Inohara et al, and in view of Calder et al as stated in claim 3 above failed to teach “temporarily suspending the communication while communication terminal device is communicating”. However, Tatsumi et al teach on column 4 line 6-11, personal station pauses conversation to transmit data.

It would have been obvious to one skilled at the time the invention was made to modify Cook in view of Inohara et al, and further in view of Calder et al to have the “temporarily suspending the communication while communication terminal device is communicating” as taught by Tatsumi et al such that the modified system of Cook in view of Inohara et al, and in view of Calder et al would be able to support the system users conveniences of distributing information while communication is suspended.

Regarding claim 13, rejections as stated in claims 4 and 5 above apply.

3. Claims 6, 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cook, in view of Inohara et al, and in view of Calder et al, and further in view of Cruickshank (US: 6704294).

Regarding claim 6, Cook in view if Inohara et al, and in view of Calder et al failed to teach “distributes the information in parallel with voice information”. However, Cruickshank teaches on column 2 line 32-42, data and voice information are transmitted in parallel.

It would have been obvious to one skilled at the time the invention was made to modify Cook in view of Inohara et al and further in view of Calder et al to have the “distributes the information in parallel with voice information” as taught by Cruickshank such that the modified system of Cook in view of Inohara et al and further in view of Calder et al would be able to support the system users conveniences of transmitting data and voice in parallel.

Regarding claim 14, rejections as stated in claims 4 and 6 above apply.

4. Claims 9, 16, 23, 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cook, in view of Inohara et al, in view of Calder et al, and in view of Tendler (US: 6519463).

Regarding claim 9, Cook in view of Inohara et al and in view of Calder et al failed to teach “position detection means”. However, Tendler teaches on Fig. 2, a wireless phone with a GPS receiver.

It would have been obvious to one skilled at the time the invention was made to modify Cook in view of Inohara et al and in view of Calder et al to have the “position detection means”

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as taught by Tendler such that the modified system of Cook in view of Inohara et al and in view of Calder et al would be able to support the system users conveniences of detecting the position.

Regarding claims 16, 23, 24, rejections as stated in claims 9, 10 above apply.

5. Claims 18, 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cook, in view of Inohara et al, in view of Calder et al, and further in view of Miura (US: 6736726).

Cook in view of Inohara et al, in view of Calder et al as stated in claim 17 above failed to teach “recording and updating a distribution history”. However, Miura teaches on column 2 line 42-67, an information distribution system with history data and a control means to update the history data.

It would have been obvious to one skilled at the time the invention was made to modify Cook in view of Inohara et al and in view of Calder et al to have the “recording and updating a distribution history” as taught by Miura such that the modified system of Cook in view of Inohara et al and in view of Calder et al would be able to support the system users conveniences of recording and updating history data.

6. Claims 20, 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cook, in view of Inohara et al, in view of Calder et al, and further in view of Funasako (JP409233193).

Cook in view of Inohara et al and in view of Calder et al as stated in claim 17 above failed to teach “outputting a confirmation based on a voice input”. However, Funasako teaches a telephone set with voice confirmation function.

It would have been obvious to one skilled at the time the invention was made to modify Cook in view of Inohara et al and in view of Calder et al to have the “outputting a confirmation based on a voice input” as taught by Funasako such that the modified system of Cook in view of Inohara et al and in view of Calder et al would be able to support the system users conveniences of providing voice confirmation.

7. Claims 28-32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cook, in view of Inohara et al, in view of Calder et al.

The modified system of Cook in view of Inohara et al and further in view of Calder et al as stated in claim 1 above failed to teach “advertisement information”. However, the content of distributed information is a “Design Choice”.

It would have been obvious to one skilled at the time the invention was made to modify Cook in view of Inohara et al and in view of Calder et al to have the “advertisement information” such that the modified system of Cook in view of Inohara et al and in view of Calder et al would be able to support the system users conveniences of distributing advertisement information.

### ***Response to Arguments***

8. Applicant's arguments filed on 7/21/05 have been fully considered.



- i) Applicant argues, on page 12-19, in view of new amendments. New grounds of rejections necessitated by the new amendments have been stated above.

### *Conclusion*

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

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9. Any inquiry concerning this application and office action should be directed to the examiner Ming Chow whose telephone number is (571) 272-7535. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 8:30 am to 5 pm. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Fan Tsang, can be reached on (571) 272-7547. Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Customer Service whose telephone number is (571) 272-2600. Any response to this action should be mailed to:

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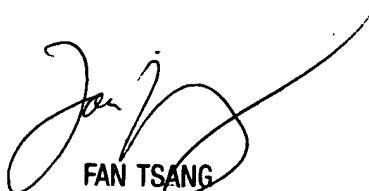
**Washington, D.C. 20231**

**Or faxed to Central FAX Number 571-273-8300.**

Patent Examiner

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Ming Chow



**FAN TSANG**  
**SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER**  
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